

THE WEATHER

Today—Fair. Tomorrow—Increasing cloudiness; probably rains. Highest temperature, 62; lowest, 38.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

BE PATRIOTIC—use newspapers efficiently. When you have finished reading your copy of The Washington Herald, hand it to some person who has not seen one. Make each copy do double duty in wartime and help save paper.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918.

ONE CENT In Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

HAIG'S TROOPS ENTER VALENCIENNES; CAPTURE TOWNS ON BANK OF SCHELDT

OFFICIAL TEXT OF HUN REPLY ARRIVES

Note to Be Handed State Department This Morning.

EXPECT A STRONG REPLY

Answer Is Likely to Satisfy America and Her Allies.

CABINET DISCUSSES ACTION

Official Comment Withheld But Belief General Enemy Ready to Quit.

The official text of the German note will be presented to the State Department this morning and the only thing that can prevent quick action on the part of President Wilson is a radical difference between the unofficial version and the official document.

The country has given, in emphatic terms, its belief that the German "acceptance" is not trustworthy. It has also reaffirmed its faith in the ability of the President to handle the situation, and he is prepared, it is understood, to act in a manner which will satisfy not only the people of the United States, but those of the allied governments.

Cabinet discusses plans. The President was in session yesterday afternoon with members of his cabinet for more than two hours, at which time the outline of his plan of action was fully discussed.

The State Department could have received by 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the official note from Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss chargé d'affaires, but his appointment with Secretary of State Lansing was for 10 o'clock this morning. The German note reached the Swiss legation shortly after noon, but several hours were consumed in decoding and translating the communication. The official comment was again withheld pending announcement of the President's stand, but the belief is general here that Germany is slowly but surely approaching the point of unconditional surrender, and that this action is the only bona fide evidence the world can consider as acceptance of the President's conditions.

Former Promises Worthless. Germany has promised much in her present message, but all of her former promises, it is recalled, have been worthless, and this country, therefore, it is held, should not assume that words and phrases made in Germany are worthy of friendly consideration. For that matter, however, the country has already made up its mind to the contrary and so have the allied nations, judging by the comments from their officials and in their newspapers.

Another thing which must be borne in mind, it was said, is the ambiguous phraseology of the present note. One word may cover a multitude of meanings, and yet appear innocent. One word may mean one thing, and yet mean the opposite of what it seems to mean. The purpose of conveying an idea other than that meant by its writer. In this connection, a question has arisen as to Germany's meaning with regard to the conditions of an armistice. She says that these conditions "be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard."

Trade Out of Question. This would indicate, according to military men, that Hindenburg and Ludendorff would like to trade, or at least to trade with Foch. Trading at this stage of the game, they say, is out of the question. Another question is the one which has to do with Germany's conception of evacuation, as applied to Russia and Rumania, two nations with whom she is presumably at peace. Although the President's terms prescribe the evacuation of all occupied territory Germany may have the idea that Russia and Rumania are not included in this prescription, and this situation constitutes a vital point that will have to be explained. Meantime, though, it is up to the United States and the allies to continue fighting and to keep a "stiff upper lip," to take an expression used in an official quarter today.

The enemy is beaten and knows it. Each succeeding peace note from Germany contains more concessions than its predecessor, and shows the strength of the peace movement in Germany.

German People Must Respond.

Each succeeding message from the President shows no recession from his original demands, which are tantamount to this country's demands, and his every word means an increased desire for peace on the part of the German people. In the last analysis the German people are the only ones with whom a peace can be arranged, and if they so sincerely desire it they must first produce a valid claim, according to the view of official and diplomatic here.

While the present message is unsatisfactory, chiefly because it gives the impression that Germany seems

Joint Allied Peace Plan Suggested By Northcliffe, While Berlin Talks of Commission; "No Respite," Paris Plea

London, Oct. 22.—Viscount Northcliffe today urged a general agreement between all allies and America on a list of irreducible terms to which Germany must submit unconditionally. He proposed the following principal conditions.

1. Complete restoration of Belgium.
2. Full restoration and reparation in France.
3. Return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
4. A readjustment of the Italo-Austrian frontier "such as will not leave a malignant foe lurking at the gates."
5. Restoration and indemnification of Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania.

With regard to Austria-Hungary, Viscount Northcliffe said that President Wilson's answer to that country's government pointed the way.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—A Berlin dispatch late today states that a neutral commission has gone to the front to investigate the charges of wanton destruction by the German armies.

Germany, in her last reply to President Wilson, denied her charges of wanton destruction and suggested that a neutral commission be appointed to investigate the charges.

Paris, Oct. 22.—La Liberté, summing up late today French press opinion on the German reply, says it is unacceptable.

"The German internal situation is so critical Germany is at our mercy," says the paper.

Le Temps says: "One way to spare French blood is to accord Ludendorff not a moment's respite."

LACK OF WAR LABOR DENIED

Local Conditions Blamed for Apparent Shortage in Munition Towns.

"The shortage of labor is more a dislocation than a shortage," said Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, yesterday in announcing the personnel of his new "Commission on Living Conditions of War Workers." "The need is rather to bring the worker and the job together."

"Even in this time of industrial burden and of reduced labor supply as the result of labor's induction in the military establishment, there is no real scarcity of labor. If we could eliminate the waste in labor, transfer labor from unessential activities to essential and relieve men in light employment by women, this country is equal to any task which may be put upon it."

Evils Investigated. "That is part of our duty, and in seeking to perform it we meet many unexpected and obvious conditions. The War Department tells us of a labor shortage in munition towns, where wages are high enough to be attractive. Men come to work but refuse to stay. We investigate."

"In one place we find that the contract for feeding the war workers was let to one man, who has but one shop. Workers stand in line before it for hours; are forced to miss work or miss meals; finally eat about one meal a day and then leave the town. In another we find no schools. Women workers have gone there to support their children, when they find no schools there."

"In all these conditions there was labor, but local conditions forced it away. There was no shortage of man power. It becomes the duty of this new commission to investigate all such conditions and to recommend the elimination of the evils; and furthermore to see that the recommendations are carried out."

Will Work With Food. "We have been particularly fortunate in the personnel of the Commission so far. Another member, representing the employers remains to be announced. 'Members whose acceptance may be announced: J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, president of the American Civic Association and municipal authority; John R. Richards, director of playgrounds of the South Park system of Chicago, the greatest playground system in the world; John Voll, of Zanesville, O., president of the Ohio Federation of Labor and of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association; Eva M. White, formerly head of Peacock House in Boston and now in charge of the War Camp Community Service of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of which Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman."

"This gives us representatives of labor, employers, women, and a municipal expert. They will do much the same for the war workers that the Commission on Training Camp Activities has done in the camps and will work in close harmony with that body."

GETS 7 YEARS FOR GRAFT.

Army Raincoat Swindler Also Fined \$10,000 in U. S. Court.

New York, Oct. 22.—Felix Gould, army raincoat swindler, was sentenced to seven years in prison and fined \$10,000 today in United States district court on a charge of conspiracy.

Capt. Aubrey Vaughan, of the quartermaster's reserve corps, pleaded guilty of participation in the conspiracy, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Gould appealed and was released under \$5,000 bail.

"FLU" PLAGUE HERE WANING

Danger Point Not Passed, However, the Doctors Warn.

Reports received at the local health office show that fifty-nine persons died of influenza in the District in the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last night.

Though the decrease in the number of deaths indicates that the epidemic is losing its hold on the city, local health officers believe that the danger point is not yet passed.

"Don't let optimism over the situation result in the disregarding of the precautionary measures suggested by the health authorities," Dr. William Fowler, District health officer, warned the people of the city yesterday.

Warns Against Carelessness. Dr. Fowler stated that while he believed the worst of the epidemic has been reached, carelessness on the part of the people of the city might result in a flareback, and a fresh outbreak of the disease. Every precautionary measure suggested by the health authorities should be rigidly observed, he declared, until the people are told that the danger is over.

The authorities do not intend to permit the reopening of the churches, theaters and other places of public gatherings until every chance of contagion is over.

Dr. Fowler said last night that he would not recommend the opening of the churches for public services this Sunday, or even the following Sunday, if conditions are not greatly improved.

The sudden increase in the number of deaths reported at the local office Monday evening and yesterday noon does not alter the belief of the authorities that the epidemic is waning.

258 New Cases.

It is to be expected, Dr. Mustard said, that the number of deaths will fluctuate during the next ten days, owing to the fact that there are at present a large number of cases on hand, and new cases developing every day.

The number of new cases reported shows a tendency to fluctuate to a greater degree than do the deaths. Yesterday there were 83 cases reported, over twice as many as the day before.

REVENUE BILL REVISED TO HIT BIG PROFITERS

War Profits Section Is Entirely Rewritten by Senate Committee.

THE RATES ARE LOWER

New Measure Puts Tax Burden on Incomes Over Million.

The war profits and excess profits section of the revenue bill was entirely rewritten by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, and new rates which may yield slightly less income, but which are calculated to reach more of the strictly war profits were adopted.

The altered method, permitting the Treasury Department to collect the tax under whichever rate would produce the largest amount of revenue, was stricken out at the suggestion of lawyers that such a provision would be unconstitutional.

An entirely new set of surtaxes for individual income taxes was adopted. These rates will make little difference in the amount to be paid on incomes up to \$10,000; on incomes between \$10,000 and \$1,000,000 the amount of tax will be considerably less, but on incomes above \$1,000,000 a year the tax will be higher than it would be under the rates which the House adopted.

The adoption of these changes combined to make it one of the most important sessions the committee has held since that revenue bill came from the House. It brings the war profits committee near to completion, and it is the expectation of the committee that the measure will be in final shape to report to the Senate next week. The new war profits and excess profits section adopted by the committee is a combination of the two methods put into the bill by the House ways and means committee with some marked changes. The House bill levied the war profits tax at 10 per cent upon the amount of net income after a specific exemption of \$3,000 and the average of its pre-war earnings for 1913 and 1914. The excess profits tax allowed an exemption of \$3,000, plus 8 per cent of the invested capital, and not in excess of 15 per cent of the amount of net income, and 20 per cent of the amount of income in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital.

Exemptions are Same. The combination of these two systems of rates which the senate committee adopted is as follows: "Section 301.—The tax shall be the sum of the amounts computed under the following brackets: "First bracket.—Thirty per cent of the excess of the net income in excess of the excess profits credit and not in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital.

"Second bracket.—60 per cent of the net income in excess of the excess profits credit and not so allowed shall be deducted from the amount in the second bracket."

"In any case where the full amount of the excess profits credit is not allowed under the first bracket, the amount not so allowed shall be deducted from the amount in the second bracket."

The exemptions remain practically the same. Rates More Equitable. The committee contends that the method adopted is much simpler than that put in the bill by the House committee, and that it will produce the two methods of computing the tax all question as to the constitutionality of the alternative system which the House proposed is evaded.

The senate committee says that the rates will be more equitable, that they will bear less heavily upon business which has not reaped exorbitant profits from the war contracts, and that it will deal more harshly with those who are the real profiteers of the war.

The new surtaxes are estimated to produce an additional \$1,000,000,000 against an estimated yield of \$300,000,000 under the rates which the House adopted. The Senate's plan is to add 1 per cent to the surtax for every additional \$2,500 of income above the \$1,000,000 mark.

Improvement in the situation is noted generally throughout the country. In some sections, however, the epidemic is increasing in virulence, especially along the Pacific Coast and through the Middle West.

In the coal region of West Virginia, production has been considerably curtailed by outbreaks of the epidemic. The families of those struck by the disease are strongly urged to the health authorities. Every woman volunteer ing her services can assist in some way, either in caring for patients or in the distribution of supplies.

The age of a fish may be determined by counting the lines in the scales, which are said to be of annual growth.

ERRED IN NOT BEING CAVE MAN, HUBBY SAYS

Divorced New Yorker Says Failed As Devoted Lover.

New York, Oct. 22.—Women's club circles were stirred tonight by the news from Reno that Mrs. William Grant Brown, one of New York's most prominent clubwomen, had been awarded a divorce on grounds of cruelty.

Mrs. Brown's representations in court were that her husband had continually complained about her charity and war activities and activities, she also declared her husband was in the habit of staying out at night and would refuse to speak to her for days at a time. When the testimony was read to Mr. Brown, who is a lawyer, he said: "She had to say something, so it might as well be that as anything else. The great mistake I made was that for twenty years I played the devoted lover, whereas I should have been the cave man. The loup, and short of it was that I didn't know anything about women."

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ENDORSES 5C CARFARE

Tells Federation of Associations Raise Is Just.

The Federation of Citizens' Associations will make a stand for straight five cent fares if it follows the recommendations of its committee on public utilities.

This recommendation, coupled with an announcement that the committee is in favor of granting universal transfers, is the substance of a report submitted to the federation yesterday by William M. K. Clayton, chairman of the committee. The report is a general review of the case, founded on public hearings held last week.

Belief is stated in the report that the citizens have scored a point in looking to the amalgamation of the companies and the consequent issue of universal transfers.

The committee in its report points out the immense increase in the cost of supplies and materials, which in some cases has reached 100 per cent since the beginning of the war. The report further points out that the "sum total derived from the fare increase plus the proceeds of the increased passenger receipts will both be absorbed in the present operating expenses of the companies and none left to increase dividends or add to surplus profits."

ALLIED ARMY MEDICOS VISIT WHITE HOUSE

Pay Respects to President with American Surgeons.

Visiting British, French and Italian army surgeons, here from the front line trenches, paid their respects to President Wilson yesterday.

These surgeons are the official delegates of their nations to the congress of the American College of Surgeons in New York, which was called off because of the war.

Dr. John G. Bowman, of the American College of Surgeons; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the medical board of the Council of National Defense; and Secretary General of the American College of Surgeons; Lieut. Col. Brewer, American surgeon, just returned from the front; Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, and Lieut. Col. F. W. Simpson, vice chairman of the general medical board, accompanied the visiting surgeons to the President.

FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN TO COME IN SPRING

Treasury Predicts Another Issue Although Peace Signed.

The Fifth Liberty Loan will come in the early spring. With the statement from the Treasury Department that the fourth loan was oversubscribed, comes the announcement that the fifth loan will be floated in either March or April. The drive will be made, even if peace should be declared before spring.

Young men have been in the service since the war began, and must be met with another bond issue, it was said.

Figures as to the actual oversubscription have not been compiled by the Treasury Department. Final reports from the banks are due at Federal Reserve Banks by Thursday, and this should mean that the figures could be made public on Friday. Until then all estimates are without basis.

Washington subscriptions are expected to exceed \$40,000,000; \$5,000,000 of which was subscribed by the navy.

Foch Wins American War Cross

President Wilson last night conferred the distinguished service medal on Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Haig, Gen. Petain, Gen. Diaz, Gen. Gillen and Gen. Pershing.

The announcement of the conferring of the medals on the American and allied military leaders reads as follows: "President Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, today conferred the distinguished service medal on Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Haig, Gen. Petain, Gen. Diaz, Gen. Gillen and Gen. John J. Pershing."

"The Secretary of War has cabled Gen. Pershing that the President requests that he represent the President in presenting the medal to Gen. Pershing, and directing that he say to him that the President awards this medal to the commander of our armies in the field as a token of the gratitude of the American people for his distinguished service and in appreciation of the success of our armies have achieved under his leadership."

"The Secretary of War has cabled Gen. Tasker H. Bliss that the President requests that he represent the President in presenting the medal to Gen. Pershing, and directing that he say to him that the President awards this medal to the commander of our armies in the field as a token of the gratitude of the American people for his distinguished service and in appreciation of the success of our armies have achieved under his leadership."

Fighting to Last 3 Months More, View in London

London, Oct. 22.—In well informed military circles here the opinion prevails that Germany will continue to fight for at least three months longer.

This was told the correspondent by a reliable authority tonight. My informant further declared Germany was expected to fight Austria and Turkey will quit within two weeks.

The common people on the other hand are crying: "For God's sake, stop the war on any conditions!" This political opinion, it should be added, differs from the belief held in military circles that the fighting will continue for at least six months longer.

Victory Must Be Completely Won, Says King George

London, Oct. 22.—"Victory is within our reach, and we are all agreed that it must be a complete victory."

In these words King George yesterday addressed at Buckingham Palace the deputation of interparliamentary delegates, including delegates from Britain, France, Italy and Belgium.

The king spoke in French. He continued, in part: "I congratulate you, senators and deputies of Italy, on the prospect which opens before you of recovering regions guarded by Alpine snows."

"I congratulate you, senators and deputies of France, on the approaching restoration of the province torn from you forty-seven years ago. Many a war was waged in former centuries between our two nations. But there was always on both sides a spirit of chivalry which forbade bitterness, and when peace came it was made with a sense of mutual respect."

"And you also, sir, representatives of senators and deputies of Belgium, we rejoice to see you upon our soil. Your country, wickedly attacked and devastated, has had terrible suffering to undergo, but the day of your deliverance is at hand."

INSANITY TRACED TO INFECTED TEETH

Bad Molars Often Cause of Derangement, Doctor Finds.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 22.—Insanity frequently caused by infected teeth whose extraction in most cases effects a permanent cure it was today declared by Dr. Henry A. Colton, medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, who has been experimenting eleven years with a success which, he said, proves the solid ground upon which his theory rests.

Inmates of the hospital nine years have been cured, he declared, by the extraction of infected teeth, removing their tonsils, and, where possible, clearing up the gastro-intestinal tract.

Picked German Divisions Fight Desperately as British Advance Imperils Entire Line.

BATTLE FOR TOURNAI RAGES

Troops Struggle in Streets—French and Belgians Push Nearer Ghent in Attack on 10-Mile Front.

London, Oct. 22.—Valenciennes, the great rail base 18 miles east of Douai, and the same distance northwest of the French fortress of Maubeuge, was entered by the British today. Its penetration seals the doom of the southern part, at least, of the German stop-gap line behind the Scheldt river.

Complete capture of the city was said late tonight to be a question of hours, and a crossing in force of the Scheldt will be the immediate consequence. The Germans then must fall back upon the Mons-Maubeuge sector, and there the last round of Armageddon will begin in earnest.

From Valenciennes the Scheldt takes a sharp northeastward turn to Vieux Conde and thence turns abruptly back to the northwest to Mortagne-du-Nord, south of Tournai. Between Mortagne-du-Nord and Tournai the British today pushed their lines to the west bank of the river. They took Bruyelle and Hollain, and tonight the stage is being set for the cross-river fight. Already combats are in progress for some of the crossings.

In the triangle between Conde, St. Amand and Valenciennes, picked German troops are desperately battling to retard Haig's progress to the north and south. But if on either side of the triangle a crossing in force is effected, these picked Teutons will have to make a dash for their lives.

Tournai still is the scene of hot house-to-house fighting. Ludendorff is concentrating all his energy on holding up the British in the center, of which the Valenciennes-Tournai front is the vital one.

In the meantime King Albert's troops are surging forward, reinforced by strong French contingents. An attack on a ten-mile front launched early today made material progress toward Ghent.

HAIG'S FORCES REACH THE SCHELDT. London, Oct. 22.—"We have entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes," says tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig.

Southeast of Tournai the British reached the Scheldt, capturing Bruyelle (three miles southeast of Tournai) and Hollain (a mile and a half south of Bruyelle), the statement says.

Froyennes, a mile and a half northwest of Tournai, was also captured. Fighting was in progress tonight for the crossings of the Scheldt at Pontchain.

The British penetrated far into the Raimies forest (in the Valenciennes area.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT TO HAVE HIGH STEPPERS

War Department Announces Orders for Big Trucks. When the new Motor Transport Corps really gets going, in high and stepping on the gas, here are just a few of the things it will have, as announced last night by the War Department in a statement of orders just placed for various motor vehicles amounting to \$130,000,000.

Eight hundred 3½-ton trucks; 262 2-ton trucks; 500 1½-ton trucks; 600 5-ton chassis; 1,020 3½-ton chassis; 620 3-ton chassis; 2,100 2-ton chassis; 565 1½-ton chassis and 4,000 mopeds.

In addition, 1,200 AA chassis have been ordered and 300 2½-ton Class B chassis, for which the government will furnish the eleven major units. Contrs have been placed for 3,584 16-ton trailers and 150 four-wheel trailers, and orders have been placed for 13,500 four-wheel drives that will be handled as amendments to ordinance contracts.

Other orders include 8,000 standard five passenger Ford cars; 1,000 five passenger Dodge cars; 200 Dodge winter cars; 500 limousines; 2,000 delivery cars; 18,750 motorcycles and 25,000 bicycles.

Deliveries on these orders are to begin at once, and in some instances will extend over several months.

WASHINGTON AVIATOR DOWNS THIRD PLANE

Lieut. Harding Officially Cited for Victory.

A third citation for downing an enemy plane was recorded First Lieut. Lowell C. Harding, the 24-year-old son of C. L. Harding, a Washington architect, by the War Department yesterday. With two more victories Lieut. Harding can join the ranks of the American "aces."

Lieut. Harding has had a thorough schooling in airplane work. Shortly after the declaration of war he volunteered for service with the Signal Corps. He was sent to Ohio State University for his ground training. At the conclusion of this course he was sent to the Wilbur Wright flying field, Dayton, Ohio, for training in flight.

While on this work Lieut. Harding bagged his first two enemy planes. Lieut. Harding, who was graduated from the Friends School of this city, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. His home is at Edgewood, Md.

TO DECLARE FREEDOM OF OPPRESSED RACES

Representatives of 65,000,000 Europeans to Meet in Philadelphia.

Independence Hall in Philadelphia will be the scene of a new declaration of independence this week, drafted by representatives of more than 65,000,000 people of Middle Europe. The conference, lasting October 25-26, will be under the chairmanship of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, chief of the Czech-Slovak National Council, and as such head of the nationalities to be represented are the Bohemians, now united in the new Czech-Slovak Republic; Jugoslavs, Poles, Italians (Irrredentists), Austrians, Ukrainians, and Lithuanians, members of the Rumanian National League and the Rumanian National League and the Rumanian National League.

It is intended to draft a joint declaration of independence on behalf of all.

RED CROSS RELIEVING MISERY IN ARCHANGEL

Mission Sends Shipload of Supplies to Starving Inhabitants.

A shipload of food, medicines and supplies has been sent to the outlying parts of the Archangel district, according to a cable received from the Red Cross Mission to Russia by national headquarters yesterday. The mission left New York for Russia a few weeks ago. It expects to give prompt relief to the inhabitants of the towns along the coast of the White sea and on the Kola peninsula. Scarcity is now prevalent among these people, who are reported to be facing starvation.

The towns to which the relief expedition will send food are isolated from the outside world because the coast is lined with sandbars, the waters are uncharted. An early frost ruined the crops which they expected to tide them over a hard winter.

Statements in Russian, explaining the work of the mission, have been distributed among these people.

HUN LANDS FACE FAMINE.

Borne, via Paris, Oct. 22.—The Aushburger Abendzeitung says: "Germany and Austria are on the eve of a famine. Hungary has stopped the export of wheat. Rumania refuses to raise wheat and Poland is cutting down its wheat."

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